













# THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded at The Palestine Post in 1948, published daily except on Saturdays in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered in the G.P.O. Copyright of all material reserved; reproduction permitted only by arrangement.

Founder  
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor  
TED R. LUBIN

Editorial Office and Jerusalem  
P.O. Box 81, Tel. 4335 (4 lines).

TEL AVIV Bureau: 15 Nahlat  
Shimon, P.O. Box 112, Tel. 4435  
HAIFA Bureau: 24 Rehov Herzl,  
P.O. Box 444, Tel. 444 (2 lines).  
Annual Subscription: IL22.

Wednesday, October 23, 1958  
25 Sheqels, 5719, 15 Nakhla, 1958

TWO years ago today the Israeli Army moved into Sinai, after a smooth and quiet mobilization that had expert observers fully confused until the last moment. The operation, as far as Israel was concerned, proved a success, despite the success, all Israeli forces were after some months withdrawn from all areas which had not previously been Israeli territory. There was no little soul-searching over the withdrawal, much more than over the original move.

Today the period of constant Egyptian infiltration, pressure on the borders, and murder inside Israel by fedayeen seems almost as distant as that of immigrants from refugee camps shipped back to Germany in British vessels. One cannot do arithmetic with human lives and those who fell in Sinai are irreplaceable, but if the conditions of the summer of 1956 had been permitted to continue, there can be no doubt that we should by now have suffered far more casualties than those claimed by the campaign which ended infiltration so spectacularly, restored security, and rebuilt confidence in Israel's stability and future.

Nobody could assume that the campaign could destroy Egyptian hostility to Israel, though it came very near to breaking Nasser. It did, however, and the policy of constant hostile action which leading figures in the U.N. and among the powers had begun to accept as an inevitable and immutable as the passage of the planets, and to be bought off only by dangerous concessions on the part of Israel. There are no such immutable laws where practical policies are concerned. It was not true that it would be impossible to break the stranglehold on the approaches to the port of Eilat, nor that foreign shipping would not use the port. Since 1956, Eilat has become of major significance to the Israel economy as a port of supply for important commodities, and there are good prospects that its importance in this respect will greatly increase in the future.

Improved security and communications were the direct results, and their value is inestimable. There is already reason to believe, however, that Sinai marked the turning point for Israel from a beleaguered and struggling country with apparently indefensible borders, with whose uncertain future even friends were reluctant to identify themselves too closely, into a proven position of strength with an influence beyond its borders. Sinai successfully shifted the struggle for the future from the military to the political plane, and it is likely to stay there as long as Israel's military preparedness remains at its present level relative to that of Egypt. Sinai was no cure, but a warning. Without this preparedness at whatever breakthrough cost to the State, it would have to be fought over again.

While the immediate security problems have receded, the political problem has remained almost unchanged. Yet just as infiltration against an apparently weak state could be ended by a successful show of strength, so political blackmail against Israel may in due course be broken by a show of political strength. Arab nationalism can and does have other goals than the destruction of Israel—which seemed at one time the only point on which Arabs could hope to agree. It is no longer "impossible" for Israel and Arab states to co-exist, any more than border attacks are "inevitable." Once this has been realized, even the most recalcitrant of the powers may come to the conclusion that there are more effective ways of gaining the friendship of the emergent Arab nations than with promises to destroy Israel.

## Looking Back on Florence

Time to End the Psychological Approach

By MAURICE CARR

PARIS. — WAS any useful purpose served by the recent colloquium here of Christian, Moslem and Jewish representatives of Mediterranean civilization? Many observers came away with the impression that it did more harm than good. But at least one thing may be said in its favor: it was highly instructive.

It threw a searching, if indirect, light on the long-standing dispute between Mr. Ben-Gurion and Dr. Naim Heikal, and their respective disciples on what should be Israel's attitude to the Arab countries. Both the Israeli Premier and the President of the World Zionist Organization are agreed that Israel-Arab differences are not insoluble, but can be settled to the mutual advantage of the two parties as soon as the Arabs will accept the existence of the Jewish State as an accomplished — and irrevocable — fact.

The question is how to bring the Arabs round. By a show of strength which will convince them that the Jewish State is in fact indestructible? By friendly gestures which will promote a reconciliation? Ideally, of course, these two policies should be applied at one and the same time. In practice, however, this is not always possible. Critics of the latter policy argue that priority must be given to the one procedure or the other.

It would seem that Mr. Ben-Gurion and Dr. Goldmann do not interpret the murderous wish-dreams of the Arabs in the same way. The former takes a serious view of them, and prescribes shock-treatment. The latter tends to regard them as tantrums, and advocates psychological treatment.

The psychological approach was tried at Florence.

The setting for the great experiment was as perfect as one could wish. Not that couches were provided for the aggressive Arabs to lie down and go to sleep, as analysis. But the decor of the Hall of the Five Hundred, where the colloquium took place, was otherwise most appropriate.

There was the edifying dumb-show of the rows of statues on either side, depicting Hercules engaged in a struggle with a lion, now with the Centaur, now with the Boar, then in turn with Diomedes, with Hippolyta, with Antheus, with Cacus.

It would seem that Mr. Ben-Gurion and Dr. Goldmann do not interpret the murderous wish-dreams of the Arabs in the same way. The former takes a serious view of them, and prescribes shock-treatment. The latter tends to regard them as tantrums, and advocates psychological treatment.

It would seem that Mr. Ben-Gurion and Dr. Goldmann do not interpret the murderous wish-dreams of the Arabs in the same way. The former takes a serious view of them, and prescribes shock-treatment. The latter tends to regard them as tantrums, and advocates psychological treatment.

These marble couples united in hatred, eternally swinging clubs and throttling and tearing at one another's vitals. These stone divinities in human or bestial form, were like messengers from the pagan world addressing themselves to this discordant gathering of halfhearted monotheists.

Do you (they seemed to say) remember us? We personally the supremacy of brute force which primitive man worshipped. Surely you adore us still. When the Jews proclaimed their faith in a new god that was one and indivisible, they not only shattered our ancient idols, but rebelled against the natural presence of might over right. To spread their gospel of spiritual violence, they armed themselves with a Book, and how they have suffered for it ever since! May their and your — unseen god preserve them if he can!

Gigantic David And in the piazza outside, at the entrance to the Palazzo Vecchio, stood the gigantic reproduction of Michelangelo's figure of David, the psalmist and the warrior, with an ecstatic expression on his face as though declaiming, "The Lord is my shepherd... thy rod and thy staff they comfort me, while in his hand he clutches a sling, a stone to defend himself and the Lord."

And back in the Hall of the Five Hundred, the walls were covered with vast paintings showing armies of Christian conquerors in the thick of battle. With what a will these devotees of meekness, these sanctifiers of martyrdom, were lacking their fellow-men to bits and pieces!

Paganism, Judaism, Christianity, they were all devoutly illustrated. Alone Islam was missing from the epic Florentine art, and as if to make good the omission, the Arab visitors dominated the colloquium from beginning to end. After the praises of Moses and Jesus, as good Mohammedans should, they bewailed their own fate as victims of Christian and Jewish oppression, of Western imperialism, of the Jewish State, and forced the abhorred French to stay away from the proceedings altogether, and descended to admit the abominable Israelis only on the last day.

On this last day, how the children of Ishmael breathed fiery vengeance on their Israeli cousins. And the Jews, as if suddenly converted to true Christianity, just turned the other cheek. It was not a pleasant spectacle.

After the colloquium, when the flood of abuse was per Mr. Allal el Fassi, President of the Moroccan Istiqlal Party, who had tempered his public invective with some kind words for the Jews, made a significant remark in the course of a private discussion. "We cannot," he said, "admit Israel's right to exist, because there is no room in the Orient for anything but the Arab way of life. That is not to say that we mind having other races, Berbers or even Jews, in our midst, but they must think and talk and act as Arabs. We cannot have any minority that breaks the unity of the Arab people from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean."

He had put his finger on the crux of the problem: Pan-Arab intolerance, Pan-Arab expansionism. The Florence colloquium was a failure. This does not mean that the attempt to establish contacts between Israelis and Arabs should be abandoned. On the contrary, it should be increased, it is absolutely imperative, however, that certain Jewish practitioners in psychological healing should cease to pretend, as they have done hitherto, to Pan-Arab aberrations. They not only incite the patient to grow even more difficult than he already is, but by aiding him as they do in his sinister machinations they jeopardize Israel's future.

Even in Michelangelo's allegorical sculpture of "The Victory of Genius over Brute Force," at the back of the Hall of the Five Hundred, Genius has to use a sledge hammer to hold down prostrated Brute Force.

December 1959. There will also be a composers' contest for a work commemorating the Polish-French composer and a painters' contest on the theme of Chopin. All these are being planned by the Israel Committee for the Chopin Jubilee, made up of seven composers and musicians: Y. Kaminski, Dr. S. Hoffman, P. Portnoy, Y. Ezrahi, P. Ben Haim, O. Parnas and Prof. Y. Shor. Working in collaboration with similar committees in other lands, the Committee will also organize a series of Chopin concerts and symposia and pave the way for an international conference of musicologists that will discuss the scientific aspects of Chopin's music in Warsaw in 1960.

These marble couples united in hatred, eternally swinging clubs and throttling and tearing at one another's vitals. These stone divinities in human or bestial form, were like messengers from the pagan world addressing themselves to this discordant gathering of halfhearted monotheists.

Do you (they seemed to say) remember us? We personally the supremacy of brute force which primitive man worshipped. Surely you adore us still. When the Jews proclaimed their faith in a new god that was one and indivisible, they not only shattered our ancient idols, but rebelled against the natural presence of might over right. To spread their gospel of spiritual violence, they armed themselves with a Book, and how they have suffered for it ever since! May their and your — unseen god preserve them if he can!

Gigantic David And in the piazza outside, at the entrance to the Palazzo Vecchio, stood the gigantic reproduction of Michelangelo's figure of David, the psalmist and the warrior, with an ecstatic expression on his face as though declaiming, "The Lord is my shepherd... thy rod and thy staff they comfort me, while in his hand he clutches a sling, a stone to defend himself and the Lord."

And back in the Hall of the Five Hundred, the walls were covered with vast paintings showing armies of Christian conquerors in the thick of battle. With what a will these devotees of meekness, these sanctifiers of martyrdom, were lacking their fellow-men to bits and pieces!

Paganism, Judaism, Christianity, they were all devoutly illustrated. Alone Islam was missing from the epic Florentine art, and as if to make good the omission, the Arab visitors dominated the colloquium from beginning to end. After the praises of Moses and Jesus, as good Mohammedans should, they bewailed their own fate as victims of Christian and Jewish oppression, of Western imperialism, of the Jewish State, and forced the abhorred French to stay away from the proceedings altogether, and descended to admit the abominable Israelis only on the last day.

On this last day, how the children of Ishmael breathed fiery vengeance on their Israeli cousins. And the Jews, as if suddenly converted to true Christianity, just turned the other cheek. It was not a pleasant spectacle.

After the colloquium, when the flood of abuse was per Mr. Allal el Fassi, President of the Moroccan Istiqlal Party, who had tempered his public invective with some kind words for the Jews, made a significant remark in the course of a private discussion. "We cannot," he said, "admit Israel's right to exist, because there is no room in the Orient for anything but the Arab way of life. That is not to say that we mind having other races, Berbers or even Jews, in our midst, but they must think and talk and act as Arabs. We cannot have any minority that breaks the unity of the Arab people from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean."

He had put his finger on the crux of the problem: Pan-Arab intolerance, Pan-Arab expansionism. The Florence colloquium was a failure. This does not mean that the attempt to establish contacts between Israelis and Arabs should be abandoned. On the contrary, it should be increased, it is absolutely imperative, however, that certain Jewish practitioners in psychological healing should cease to pretend, as they have done hitherto, to Pan-Arab aberrations. They not only incite the patient to grow even more difficult than he already is, but by aiding him as they do in his sinister machinations they jeopardize Israel's future.

Even in Michelangelo's allegorical sculpture of "The Victory of Genius over Brute Force," at the back of the Hall of the Five Hundred, Genius has to use a sledge hammer to hold down prostrated Brute Force.

December 1959. There will also be a composers' contest for a work commemorating the Polish-French composer and a painters' contest on the theme of Chopin. All these are being planned by the Israel Committee for the Chopin Jubilee, made up of seven composers and musicians: Y. Kaminski, Dr. S. Hoffman, P. Portnoy, Y. Ezrahi, P. Ben Haim, O. Parnas and Prof. Y. Shor. Working in collaboration with similar committees in other lands, the Committee will also organize a series of Chopin concerts and symposia and pave the way for an international conference of musicologists that will discuss the scientific aspects of Chopin's music in Warsaw in 1960.

## Parents' Side of Strike

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The secondary school teachers' strike is now some three weeks old.

The standpoint of the teachers and that of the Government has been aired, yet the principal parties — the pupils' parents and the pupils themselves — have not spoken up in public and no one is defending their case. If the teachers do not make up for the pupils the time that has been wasted as a result of the strike, then it is the pupils who will suffer.

If the teachers should succeed in their struggle, and the Government agree to an increase in their salaries, then those who foot the bill are the parents. It is therefore out of the question that the large community of parents involved should continue to remain idle on this important issue. We, the parents of secondary school pupils from Ganei Yehuda and Bayron, call on all parents to organize meetings, to take a stand concerning the problems which are facing us as a result of the present situation at the secondary schools and to make it known to the public at large.

Three principal issues are at stake and should be dealt with:

(1) reopening the secondary schools as quickly as possible; (2) returning the teaching time wasted to our children in the course of the present school year; (3) if the Government surrenders to the teachers' demand for higher salaries, such surrender should not be paid for by the parents, who are already burdened with school fees most difficult to meet at their present scale.

Yours, etc.

The Parents of Ganei Yehuda and Bayron Secondary School Pupils  
Savoy, October 21.



Strike-affected students from Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem, study at home.

Photo by Braun

### BUS ACCIDENTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Unfortunately it takes a tragic occurrence like yesterday's No. 63-bus accident to arouse the general public to the dangers to which we are exposed daily.

Everybody who travels on the No. 63 or 63 buses will remember how often he has

### Florence Talks

Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — In your issue of October 23, you stated that as to the Florence Colloquium Mr. Ben-Gurion agreed neither with Mr. Raphael who had presented a motion for a debate on behalf of the National Religious Party that it was a great historic event.

An examination of "Divrei Haknesset" (the Knesset Record) will show that I said that these talks had turned into "an important international event" which is something quite different.

Yours, etc.

YITZHAK RAPHAEL (M.K.)  
Jerusalem, October 23.

### NAZARETH COLLEGE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — We should like to correct a statement in your report on the Terra Sancta College Nazareth students' strike (your issue of October 17).

The College authorities have not taken back all the boarders who participated in the strike demonstration. A few very young students who were evidently misled into taking strike action were, after mature examination of their case, allowed back to the College as boarders. The other students who struck were not allowed to return as boarders. They have, however, the option to return as day students if they so desire.

Seventeen students did not participate in the strike and automatically retain their places as boarders in the College.

FR. THEOPHILE ALBERTO CIARDINI  
Director, Terra Sancta College Nazareth  
Nazareth, October 23.

### LUNATIC FRINGE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — I should like to ask the following question of the writer of your leader of October 19 regarding the recent anti-Semitic outbursts in the U.S. Hitler was known to be a lunatic and if one lunatic was the cause of killing 20 million people, how many people does the writer think can be killed by a "lunatic fringe"?

Yours, etc.

J. NABARRO  
Roshay, October 22.

### Penthouse

for sale.  
Living room 33 sq.m., large hall, 3 bedrooms, spacious roof terrace. Beautiful view.  
Phone 26436,  
Tel Aviv.

## Knesset Setback for G.Z., Herut

Devar (Histadrut) writes that the reason for the parliamentary setback suffered yesterday by the General Zionists and Herut is the feeling and knowledge of the Knesset members and the public that the motion was nothing more than a pre-election manoeuvre. It is now clear fact that the money for the Mapai institution for which funds were collected without his intervention, so that there has been no intention or act of "Ministerial instructions to an official to initiate a party fund-raising campaign."

### Yesterday's Press

ous ruling against his participation in party fund-raising campaigns should be enacted without delay.

Haknesset (National Religious) notes that too much has been made of Mr. Sapir's unfortunate choice of official stationery for his personal communication and states that the real problem is the tendency to forget that there is a difference between the State and the Party. The public is very sensitive to laxity in ethics and care should be taken not to violate them.

While holding no brief for Mr. Sapir's action, Al Hamishmar (Mapam) adopts a bookish-looking attitude to the General Zionist and Herut presumptuousness in taking up the cudgels in a fight for public morals as if both were altogether blameless of the actions. The only aim of these parties was to gore the coalition and create bad blood between the labour parties. The majority vote in the Knesset scotched these intentions.

Hakohel (General Zionist) is not the least surprised by the defeat and observes that what concerns it most is the tendency to equate the adoption of a ban on Ministers' participation in party fund-raising campaigns. The innuendo that the General Zionists were exploiting this incident as a pre-election manoeuvre is completely out of place, since it would have been politically wiser for the party to hold this weapon in abeyance for use at a more convenient psychological moment during the campaign.

Lamerhav observes that the ten deaths in the shocking Wadi Musara accident, should once again how much the concern for the safety of the passengers lags behind development in urban communications, especially in the Tel Aviv area, where the population has outpaced the technical condition of its thoroughfares and bridges. It is hoped that the public probe of the accident will be carried out speedily and efficiently, so that such cases do not recur.

## Canada's Envoy Blazed Trail For Women in Foreign Service

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

### DIPLOMATIC history

was made on Tuesday at Beit Hanesan when the first Canadian Ambassador to Israel, Miss Blanche Margaret Meagher, presented her letters of credence to President Ben-Zvi. It was the first time that a British sovereign, in this case Queen Elizabeth — has accredited a woman Ambassador.

Miss Meagher is not a stranger to Israel, for she has served here as Chargé d'Affaires since April, 1957. During this time she has earned the regard of wide circles of Israelis, and on returning to her Ramat Gan house last week found the rooms filled with flowers — a British sovereign, in this case Queen Elizabeth — has accredited a woman Ambassador.

"I was terribly touched and pleased by these unexpected presents," she says.

Born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the new Ambassador is of Irish and English origin. Following her graduation from Mount Vincent College and Dalhousie University, she did post-graduate work in political science.

### Waited for Meir

The regard with which our Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, is held by the Canadian people and its official representatives is indicated by the Embassy's postponement of the ceremony until her return from the U.S. (Meir arrived on Monday).

When the two ladies meet — a pioneer in her country's diplomatic service — they will have many common points of interest to discuss, among them no doubt their experiences in the teaching profession. Miss Meagher was a teacher in Halifax for 10 years, and Mrs. Meir graduated from the Milwaukee Teachers Training College, Wisconsin.

"I started teaching partly because it was then the only profession open to women, and partly because of family tradition," Miss Meagher says. "She was always interested in international affairs even at school, and entered the Department of External Affairs in 1942 when it held its first entrance examinations for women candidates."

In 1945, when she was appointed Third Secretary to her country's Embassy in Mexico City, Miss Meagher became the first Canadian woman to be posted abroad with diplomatic rank.

Returning to Ottawa in 1949, she represented her country in U.N. organizations and conferences in New York, Geneva, and Santiago. In New York, she was advisor to the Canadian delegation on the Economic and Social Council, and then Secretary of the Disarmament Commission. Her speciality for a time was the Far Eastern region and she represented her country on the bodies supervising the end of hostilities in Indo-China and Korea. An important phase in her work was when she served on the International Refugee Organization, at a time when Canada took in one million refugees and D.P.s.

"The Canadian Foreign Service is a small one, without much specialization, and we are expected to be versatile," she says. Her next post was London, where in 1953 she was appointed First Secretary to Canada's High Commissioner, and two years later became Counsellor there.

Miss Meagher's appointment as Canada's first Resident Ambassador in Israel is symptomatic of her country's increased diplomatic activity in the Middle East. Canada is also raising its representative in Beirut to ambassadorial rank and opening an embassy in Teheran.

### Policy Unchanged

Canada's policy to Israel remains unchanged. Miss Meagher interprets her new position as giving her the opportunity of developing past friendships, contacts and relations. There is hope for developing still further existing commercial and cultural relationships, she says.

In general, Miss Meagher agrees that the Prime Minister's Knesset statement on "this particular phase of events is close to Canada's policy."

Canada has representatives on most U.N. agencies, especially the technical aid agencies. In Israel, the Canadians comprise the largest single contingent in the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization.

Over 100 Canadian officers have served in the T.S.O. during the past 10 years, and their presence here has definitely added to the interest in Israel of their families back home. Miss Meagher reports.

What not to busy with her work, Miss Meagher likes to drive through the country. She hopes that her official duties will allow her to enjoy regular attendance at the I.F.O. concerts.

Other hobbies? "Well, when I can take time off I like to read historical novels, biographies and detective stories — especially Agatha Christie and Dorothy L. Sayers — in that order."

### SAVE MONEY!

FLY TO U.S.A.

SWISSAIR'S ECONOMY CLASS

AND SAVE IL 226.-

TAKE YOUR FAMILY WITH YOU

AND SAVE ON EACH TICKET

ADDITIONAL IL 976.-

Ask your Travel Agent for more details.

SWISSAIR

Swissair Representative: Tel Aviv, 28 Achad Ha'am St., Tel. 63147

## Passenger Railways Time Table

Winter Season 1958/59

As from Saturday evening, November 1, 1958, the new winter time table goes into effect. Below times of departure from the main towns.

	Sundays to Thursdays Excepting Holiday Even and Holidays	Fridays and Holiday Even	Saturday Evenings and Holidays
Jerusalem to Tel Aviv	0704(b) 0905(a) 1180	0704(b) 0905(a) 1300	
Jerusalem to Haifa	0704(a) 1710(a)	0704 1145(a)	
Jerusalem to Beersheba	0704(b)	0704(b) 1145(b)	
Tel Aviv to Jerusalem	0706(a) 0812(b) 0915	0706(a) 0812(b) 0915	
Tel Aviv to Haifa	1203 1524(a) 1729(b)	2221 2341(b)	
Tel Aviv to Beersheba	0638 0756(a) 0840(a)	0638 0756(a) 0840(a)	1733
	1011 1202 1350	1011 1202 1330(a)	1930(a)
	1500(a) 1644 1820(a)	1421	
	1945		
Tel Aviv to Beersheba	0812 1543	0812 1300	
Tel Aviv to Nahariya	0756 1500	0756 1202	
Haifa to Jerusalem	0650(a) 1608(a)	0650(a) 1221(a)	
Haifa to Tel Aviv	0620 0730(a) 0830(a)	0620 0730(a) 0830(a)	1746
	1001 1127 1342(a)	1001 1127 1239	1920(a)
	1516(a) 1635 1822(a)	1358	
	2015		
Haifa to Beersheba	0650(b)	0650(b)	
Haifa to Nahariya	0626(c) 0907 1630	0626(c) 0907 1338	
Haifa to Kiryat Motzkin	0630 1533(c)	0630 1240(c)	
Beersheba to Jerusalem	0635(b) 1232(e)	0635(b)	
Beersheba to Tel Aviv	0635 1632	0635 1340	
Beersheba to Haifa	0635(b) 1232(b)	0635(b)	
Nahariya to Haifa	0628(d) 1024(d) 1742	0628(d) 1024(d) 1500	
Kiryat Motzkin to Haifa	0720 1606	0720 1311	

Code: (a) Passenger Train, (b) Change at Lod, (c) From Haifa East only, (d) Connection to Tel Aviv, (e) Change at Na'an.

The Management,  
ISRAEL RAILWAYS

**NEW MODELS**  
**PHILIPS** Radios & Radiograms  
for TOURISTS, DIPLOMATS & FOREIGN RESIDENTS  
ISRALECTRA LTD. 42, ALLENBY ST. HAIFA  
TELE 4926  
MASSMAN RADIO 33 Sheqels, 5719, 15 Nakhla, 1958

**LADY be good to your hands!**  
**Magic Hands**  
the latest hand-cream for every woman — everywhere  
• contains Silicone & Glycol  
• penetrates deep into the skin  
• nourishes and protects your hands from cold and wind  
• keeps them smooth and white  
Available at all pharmacies and better perfumeries